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## BRIEF MENTION.

In a paper read before the Philological Congress at Vienna in 1893, Professor HUGO JURENKA ranged himself under the banner of DRACHMANN, the same Drachmann that the enthusiastic Terpendrian FRACCAROLI, in his elaborate work on Pindar, *Odi di Pindaro dichiarate et tradotte*, has dismissed with curt contempt. Drachmann's book, entitled *Moderne Pindarfortolkning*, was put forth in 1891, and its object was to confute those who seek in Pindar's odes some law of composition. Professor Jurenka thinks that scant justice has been done the Danish scholar, and cites an article in which Bornemann lifted up his heel against him. What else was to be expected of Bornemann? The lover of Pindar has to accept his poet *cum onere*. Few trouble themselves much about Pindar, and, as in the Midsummer Night's Dream one cannot do without Bottom and Puck, so in Pindar one cannot do without Bornemann and Bury. Drachmann's work is written in Danish, and as he ignores English and American contributions to the study of Pindar, whereas Fraccaroli has sought light from every side, English and American students might return the compliment and excuse themselves from toiling over an unfamiliar idiom in order to make out, and perhaps imperfectly make out, the message which Drachmann has to convey. Even omniscient Germans show so often that they know only English enough to misunderstand and misinterpret those who write the foremost of all *Cultursprachen*, that one who is not a professed Scandinavian scholar might well hesitate to follow so bad an example. However, Drachmann has had the good sense to give at the end of his book a compendium of his views in Latin, and for this he is much to be commended. Indeed, in this flood of Danish, Swedish, Bohemian, Russian and Hungarian contributions to classical philology, one welcomes an occasional Latin raft. So Professor HANSEN, of Santiago, deems it necessary to give a Latin abstract of his Spanish disquisitions on Homer, though in his *Un pasaje de la Iliada* he sadly apologizes for a recent slip in Latin gender by his over-familiarity with Castilian. "Propter castellanae linguae consuetudinem me hebetiorem factum esse ad latine scribendi artem nuper sensi, cum in annalibus, qui anglice *The American Journal of Philology* vocantur, Peloponneso id genus attribuissem, quo ab Hispanis notatur (vol. XIII, p. 441)." But the Romans made similar slips in Greek gender by over-familiarity with Latin, and my long experience as an editor has made me tolerant. The main thing is to be understood by the mass of classical philologists; and while no one would wish to do away with the minor literatures of the world, surely Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Italian and Spanish would seem to be channels enough whereby to reach the world of scholars.

But this long-drawn sigh of a much-enduring editor leaves scant breath for the main subject, and Pindar, Jurenka, Drachmann and Fraccaroli are reserved for a more spacious table than *Brief Mention*, which in this number has been contracted to make room for original papers.

The Journal has from time to time admitted to its pages lists of *errata* in such standard works as are not likely to be reprinted in any reasonable time. Too much space ought not to be given to such registers, yet the value of them is undoubted, especially in the case of books intended for younger students, who may be led astray. So in SEYFFERT'S attractive and handy *Dictionary of Classical Antiquity*, edited by two very competent and careful scholars, NETTLESHIP and SANDYS, I find that in the article *Aeschines* the battle of Chaeronea is put down 332 B. C. instead of 338, that *Callimachus* is credited with 'a very popular epic poem *Hecate*' for '*Hecale*,' and *Hyperides* with a speech '*against Euxenippus*' (*ὁπὲρ Εὐξενίππου*), and that *Pindar* is said to have been born about 522 and to have died in 422, aged eighty. In reading such corrections I have often wished that my *Pindar* were a standard work, but as it has the other qualification that it is not likely to be reprinted in any time to which I may reasonably or unreasonably look forward, I am tempted to do public penance for the following slips in the impression of 1890:

First two droll 'heterophemies': p. xxvi, l. 3 fr. bottom, for '*Ergoteles*' read '*Psauamis*'; p. 177, l. 8 fr. bottom, for '*marigold*' read '*gillyflower*.' Then p. xlvii, l. 13 fr. bottom, read '*B 4444 = 16*'; p. li, l. 12 fr. top, for '*exhibits*' read '*exhibit*'; p. lvii, l. 7 from top, read  $\text{I. I. I} + \text{I. I. I}$ ; p. 47, O. 11, 2, 3 read with Wilamowitz *ἰδάτων, ὀμβρίων*; v. 21 *διαλλάξαντο* (see A. J. P. XII 386); p. 95, P 5, 97 *dele* ; p. 125, l. 8 fr. top, read 'but even in the earlier time'; p. 159, l. 19 fr. top, for *ὀξείας* read *ὀξέως*; p. 251, l. 5 fr. top, read *οἰκτιρεσθαι*; p. 266, l. 4 fr. top, read *κληιδόνες σωτήριοι | θανόντι*; p. 357, l. 4 fr. bottom, for 'second' read 'third.'

Small matters, it is true, some of them, but no philologist who has ever read can ever forget Dante's apostrophe:

O coscienza dignitosa e netta,  
Come t'è picciol fallo amaro morso.

When I introduced, if I introduced, the word 'anticipatory' into the treatment of the Greek condition,<sup>1</sup> I hoped that it would be limited to the *ἐάν*-condition, to which I distinctly restricted it; and I find, to my concern, that Mr. BALDWIN, in his very interesting *Morte d'Arthur*, and Professor HALE, in his *Anticipatory Subjunctive*, have applied the word, the one to English, the other to Latin, both with reference to my studies. Now, I have never blended, as Mr. BALDWIN does, 'anticipatory' and 'ideal,' nor have I confounded, as Professor HALE does, 'anticipatory' with 'prospective.' I should never dream of paralleling, as Professor Sonnenschein has done in his 'important note' to Dr. PALMER'S *Amphitruo* (p. 271), the form *si* with pr. subj. followed by fut. ind., with the form *ἐάν* with subj. followed by fut. ind.; nor can I accept Professor HALE's parallel between the Greek subj. in comparison and the Lat. pr. and perf. subj. after *tamquam* and the like (A. J. P. XIII 62). Of course, I have no patent right to the word 'anticipatory,' but I regret that a loose use of it should bring back the confusion against which I protested eighteen years ago.

<sup>1</sup> Transactions Am. Phil. Ass. 1876, p. 7.